1167. Adulteration and misbranding of solution or tincture of iodine. U. S. v. 276 Packages and 186 Packages of Solution or Tincture of Iodine. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 10972. Sample Nos. 29677–F, 29678–F.)

On October 22, 1943, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California filed a libel against 462 packages of the above-described product at San Francisco, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped from Chicago, Ill., by the C. A. Mosso Co. on or about March 19, 1942, and April 29, 1943; and charging that it was adulterated and misbranded. The article was labeled in part: (Carton) "Mult-Aply ½ Strength Tincture Iodine," (vial) "Mult-Aply Solution of Iodine 3½%."

Examination of the article showed that it contained 2.2 grams of iodine and 3.63 grams of potassium iodide in each cubic centimeter, and approximately 41 percent of alcohol. The United States Pharmacopoeia provides that tincture of iodine shall contain, in each 100 cc., not less than 6.8 grams of iodine and not less than 4.7 grams of potassium iodide, and shall contain from 83 to 88 percent of alcohol by volume; and that solution of iodine shall contain, in each 100 cc., not more than 2.2 grams of iodine and not more than 2.6 grams of sodium iodide. Solution of iodine does not contain alcohol.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it purported to be and was represented as tincture of iodine and solution of iodine, names of drugs which are recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, an official compendium, but its strength differed from the standard set forth in that compendium.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statements appearing upon its labeling, (carton) "½ Strength Tincture Iodine," and (vial label) "Solution of Iodine 3½%," were false and misleading as applied to a product which was neither one-half strength tincture of iodine nor solution of iodine.

On March 25, 1944, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1168. Adulteration and misbranding of mild tincture of iodine. U. S. v. 1,068 Bottles of Mild Tincture of Iodine. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 10685. Sample No. 11546–F.)

Examination of samples of this product disclosed that it contained 1.64 grams of iodine in each 100 cc., whereas the United States Pharmacopoeia provides that mild tincture of iodine shall contain 1.8 grams of iodine per 100 cc.

On September 8, 1943, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California filed a libel against 1,068 bottles of mild tincture of iodine at San Francisco, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about October 11, 1942, from St. Louis, Mo., by the United Drug Co.; and charging that it was adulterated and misbranded. The article was labeled in part: "Puretest Mild Tincture Iodine U. S. P."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was represented as a drug the name of which is recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, an official compendium, and its strength differed from the standard set forth in that compendium, and its difference in strength from the standard was not stated on its label.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement, "Mild Tincture Iodine U. S. P.," appearing on its label, was false and misleading since the article did not comply with the U. S. P. standard.

On October 18, 1943, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1169. Adulteration and misbranding of digitalis tablets. U. S. v. 10 Bottles of Digitalis Tablets. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 10920. Sample No. 53173–F.)

On October 9, 1943, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland filed a libel against 10 100-tablet bottles of the above-named product at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about May 13, 1943, from Richmond, Va., by Charles C. Haskell & Co.; and charging that it was adulterated and misbranded. The article was labeled in part: "Digitalis * * * Whole Leaf Tablets."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it purported to be and was represented as a drug the name of which is recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, an official compendium, but its strength differed from the stand-

ard set forth therein since it contained an amount of powdered digitalis corresponding in potency to less than 95 percent of the labeled amount, the minimum permitted by the Pharmacopoeia; and its difference in strength from the standard was not plainly stated on its label.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement on its label, "Each tablet represents 1½ grains of digitalis leaf," was false and misleading since each tablet represented not more than 0.87 grain of digitalis leaf.

On January 12, 1944, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1170. Adulteration and misbranding of gauze bandages. U. S. v. Marsales Co., Inc. Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, $3,500. (F. D. C. No. 10634. Sample Nos. 6769-F, 6775-F, 37578-F, 37579-F, 45766-F, 45785-F, 45786-F, 45822-F.)

On or about January 7, 1944, the United States attorney for the District of Connecticut filed an information against the Marsales Co., Inc., Niantic, Conn., alleging shipment from the State of Connecticut into the States of Missouri and Virginia, from on or about October 8, 1942, to April 22, 1943, of quantities of gauze bandages which were adulterated and misbranded. The article was labeled in part: "Marco * * * Gauze Bandage," or "Bandage Gauze Roller Plain."

A portion of the article was alleged to be adulterated in that it purported to be and was represented as gauze bandage, a drug the name of which is recognized in an official compendium, the United States Pharmacopoeia, but its quality or purity fell below the standard set forth therein since the Pharmacopoeia provides that gauze bandage must be sterile, whereas the article was not sterile but was contaminated with aerobic and anaerobic gram-positive, spore-bearing bacilli; and its difference in quality or purity from the standard set forth in the compendium was not plainly stated on its label. The remainder of the article was alleged to be adulterated in that its purity or quality fell below that which it purported and was represented to possess since it purported to be and was represented as sterile, whereas it was not sterile but was contaminated with bacilli of the nature described above.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement "Sterilized," borne on the cartons, was false and misleading since the article was not sterile.

On January 17, 1944, the charges in the information of adulteration and misbranding were combined in 1 count on each shipment, making a total of 7 counts, and on the same date the defendant entered a plea of nolo contendere and the court imposed a fine of $500 on each of the 7 counts.

1171. Adulteration of cascara sagrada bark. U. S. v. 52 Bags of Cascara Sagrada Bark. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 10696. Sample No. 11551-F.)

On September 7, 1943, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California filed a libel against 52 bags of cascara sagrada bark at San Francisco, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about April 9, May 3, and July 23, 1943, from Aberdeen, Wash., by J. H. Mathisen; and charging that it was adulterated.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it purported to be and was represented as a drug, cascara sagrada, the name of which is recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, an official compendium, but its quality and purity fell below the standard set forth therein since it was not free from mold and showed substantial discoloration and deterioration.

On January 25, 1944, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1172. Adulteration of ampuls of calcium gluconate. U. S. v. 200 Ampuls of Calcium Gluconate. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 11195. Sample No. 3938-F.)

On December 8, 1943, the United States attorney for the District of Kansas filed a libel against 200 ampuls of calcium gluconate at Wichita, Kans., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 31, 1943, by Henry G. Haist & Co., from Kansas City, Mo.; and charging that it was adulterated.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it purported to be and was represented as calcium gluconate injection, a drug the name of which is recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, and its quality and purity fell below the standard set forth therein since the Pharmacopoeia provides that injections